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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \infty \quad \text{for } x \in (1, +\infty)$$
$$\frac{\partial^i}{\partial x^i} \cdot x \cdot \ln x.1 \quad x \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$a_n = \frac{x^3 e^x - x - 1}{\ln x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 e^x - x - 1}{\ln x} \quad x > 1$$

□□□□□ $a, f(x)_{x \in \mathbb{N}}$ □

$$\boxed{\quad} g(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad \boxed{\quad} g'(x) = e^x - 1 \quad \boxed{\quad}$$

$$\boxed{x > 0} \quad \boxed{g'(x) > 0} \quad \boxed{g(x)} \quad \boxed{} \quad \boxed{x < 0} \quad \boxed{g'(x) < 0} \quad \boxed{g(x)} \quad \boxed{}$$

$$g(x) \dots g(0) = 0 \quad e^x - 1 \cdot x \quad x=0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 e^x - x - 1}{\ln x} = \frac{e^{x-3/\ln x} - 1 - x}{\ln x} \dots \frac{x - 3/\ln x + 1 - 1 - x}{\ln x} = -3$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$H(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad H(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

□□□□ $(0, \vartheta)$ □□□□□□ $(\vartheta, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

$$\boxed{x \rightarrow 0} \boxed{h(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \boxed{x \rightarrow +\infty} \boxed{h(x) \rightarrow 0} \boxed{h(1) = 0}$$

$$h_e = \frac{1}{e} < \frac{1}{3} \quad y = \frac{1}{3} \quad h(x)$$

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$$\square\square a=e\square\square g(x)=g\square\square a\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square a=e\square\square\square f(x)=e^x-x^e\square$$

$$\square\square f(x)=e^x-x^{e-1}=e(e^{x-1}-x^{e-1})\square$$

$$\square\square\varphi(x)=x-1-(e-1)\ln x\square\square\varphi'(x)=1-\frac{e-1}{x}=\frac{x-(e-1)}{x}\square$$

$$\square\square\varphi(x)\square(0,e-1)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(e-1,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\varphi\square\square1\square=\varphi\square\square e\square=0\square$$

$$\square\square\square x\in(0,1)\square\square\varphi(x)>0\square\square x\in(1,e)\square\square\varphi(x)<0\square\square x\in(e,+\infty)\square\square\varphi(x)>0\square$$

$$\square\square\square x\in(0,1)\square\square x-1>(e-1)\ln x\square\square e^{x-1}>x^{e-1}\square\square f(x)>0\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square x\in(1,e)\square\square f(x)<0\square\square x\in(e,+\infty)\square\square f(x)>0\square$$

$$\square\square x=1\square\square x=e\square\square\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square a=e\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square e-1\square\square\square\square\square0\square$$

$$3\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=\ln(1+x)-\frac{ax}{x+1}(a>0)\square$$

$$\square1\square\square x=1\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square a\square\square\square$$

$$\square2\square\square f(x)..0\square[0,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square3\square\square\square\square\square(\frac{2019}{2020})^{2020}<\frac{1}{e}(\epsilon\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square1\square\square\square f(x)=\ln(x+1)-\frac{ax}{x+1}(a>0)\square\square\square f(x)=\frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2}(a>0)\square$$

$$\square\square x=1\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f\square\square1\square=0\square\square a=2\square\square a=2\square\square\square\square\square\square x=1\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square a=2\square$$

$$\square2\square\square\square f(x)..0\square[0,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)_{n\rightarrow+\infty}..0\square$$

$$0 < a, 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2} \cdot 0 \quad [0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0 \quad 0 < a, 1$$

$$a > 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2} > 0 \quad x > a-1 \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \quad 0 < x < a-1$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, a-1) \quad (a-1, +\infty) \quad \in (0, a-1) \quad f(x) < f(0) = 0 \quad f(x) \cdot 0 \quad a$$

$$(0, 1]$$

$$\left(\frac{2019}{2020}\right)^{2020} < \frac{1}{e} \quad \left(\frac{2020}{2019}\right)^{2020} > e \quad 2020 \ln \frac{2020}{2019} > 1$$

$$\ln \frac{2020}{2019} > \frac{1}{2020} \quad \ln \frac{2020}{2019} - \frac{1}{2020} > 0$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2019}\right) - \frac{1}{1+2019} > 0 \quad a=1 \quad f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{x+1} \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2019} > 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2019}\right) - \frac{\frac{1}{2019}}{1 + \frac{1}{2019}} = \ln \frac{2020}{2019} - \frac{1}{2020} > f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{1+ax} \quad a \in (0, 1]$$

$$f(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$\left(\frac{2021}{2020}\right)^{2020.4} < e < \left(\frac{2021}{2020}\right)^{2020.5}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(ax+1)^2} = \frac{a^2 x}{(x+1)(ax+1)^2} \left(x - \frac{1-2a}{a^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad a, 1 \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1-2a}{a^2} > 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 2a - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < a < \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \in [0, 1]$$

$$\sqrt{2} - 1 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 < x < \frac{1-2a}{a^2} \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\frac{1-2a}{a^2} < x < 1 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \in \left(0, \frac{1-2a}{a^2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1-2a}{a^2}, 1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2021}{2020}\right)^{2020.4} < e < \left(\frac{2021}{2020}\right)^{2020.5}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2020}\right)^{2020+0.4} < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{2020}\right)^{2020+0.5}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.4} < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.5} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}_*)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.4} < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.5} \Leftrightarrow (n+0.4) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 1 < (n+0.5) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \in (0, 1) \quad f(x) \cdot f(0) = 0$$

$$\ln(1+x) \leq \frac{x}{1+0.5x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n+0.5) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) > 1 \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.5} > e$$

$$a = 0.4 \quad f(x) \in (0, 1) \quad f(x) \cdot f(0) = 0$$

$$\ln(1+x) \leq \frac{x}{1+0.4x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n+0.4) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) > 1 \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.4} < e$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_* \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.4} < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+0.5}$$

$$\left(\frac{2021}{2020}\right)^{2020.4} < e < \left(\frac{2021}{2020}\right)^{2020.5}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) \cdot \frac{ax}{x+1} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^a = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad [0, +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2017} \left(\frac{2016}{2017} \right)^{2017} < \frac{1}{e} < e$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{ax}{x+1} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2} \quad f'(1) = 0 \quad a = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad [0, +\infty) \quad \therefore f(x)_{\min} = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad [0, +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0 \quad 0 < a < 1$$

$$a > 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad x > a-1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad 0, x < a-1$$

$$f(x) = [0, a-1) \quad (a-1, +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a-1} f(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(a-1) = 0 \quad f(0) = 0 > (a-1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a = a \quad (0, 1]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2017} \left(\frac{2016}{2017} \right)^{2017} < \frac{1}{e} < \left(\frac{2017}{2016} \right)^{2017} > e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2017} \ln \frac{2017}{2016} > 1 \quad \ln \frac{2017}{2016} > \frac{1}{2017}$$

$$\ln \frac{2017}{2016} - \frac{1}{2017} > 0 \quad \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2016} \right) - \frac{1}{1+2016} > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} a = 1 \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{x+1} \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2016} > 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2016} \right) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2016} \right) - \frac{1}{1+2016} > f(0) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{2016}{2017}\right)^{2017} < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{ax}{x+1} \quad (a > 0) \quad : [\ln(1+x)]' = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f(1) = 1 - \frac{a}{2} > 0 \quad \text{for } a < 2$$

$$f(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\left(\frac{2014}{2015}\right)^{2015} < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{ax}{x+1} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{a(x+1) - ax}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$f(1) = 1 - \frac{a}{2} > 0$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{2-a}{4} = 0$$

$$a = 2$$

$$f(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad f(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [0, +\infty) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [0, +\infty) \quad \dots$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$a > 1 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \text{for } x > a-1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < x < a-1$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [0, a-1) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \text{for } x \in (a-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(a-1) = 0$$

$$\square f(0)=0>(a-1)\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square\square(0-1]\cdots\square8\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square3\square\square\square\square\square(\frac{2014}{2015})^{2015}<\frac{1}{e}\square\square\square\square\square(\frac{2015}{2014})^{2015}>\epsilon\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square2015\ln\frac{2015}{2014}>1\square\cdots\square9\square\square$$

$$\square \ln\frac{2015}{2014}>\frac{1}{2015}\square$$

$$\square \ln\frac{2015}{2014}-\frac{1}{2015}>0\square$$

$$\square \ln(1+\frac{1}{2014})-\frac{1}{1+2014}>0\square\cdots\square11\square\square$$

$$\square\square2\square\square a=1\square\square f(x)=\ln(1+x)-\frac{x}{x+1}\square[0+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \frac{1}{1+2014}>0\square f(0)=0\square$$

$$\square f(\frac{1}{2014})=\ln(1+\frac{1}{2014})-\frac{1}{1+2014}>f(0)=0\cdots\square13\square\square$$

$$\therefore(\frac{2014}{2015})^{2015}<\frac{1}{e}\square\square\cdots\square14\square\square$$

$$7\square\square\square\square f(x)=(1-ax)\ln(1+x)-x\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square1\square\square a_n-\frac{1}{2}\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square[0-1]\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square2\square\square\square\square(\frac{2021}{2020})^{\frac{2020-1}{2}}>e\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square1\square f(x)=-a\ln(x+1)+\frac{1-ax}{x+1}-1\square$$

$$f'(x)=-\frac{a}{1+x}+\frac{-a(1+x)-(1-ax)}{(1+x)^2}=-\frac{ax+2a+1}{(1+x)^2}\square$$

$$\square a_n-\frac{1}{2}\square\square\square\square\square x\in[0-1]\square\square\therefore f'(x)>0\square$$

$$\square \square f(x) \square [0 \square 1] \square \square \square \square \square f(x)_{n \rightarrow \infty} = f(0) = 0 \square$$

$$\square f(x) \dots 0 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) \square [0 \square 1] \square \square \square \square \square (x)_{n \rightarrow \infty} = f(0) = 0 \square$$

$$\square \square a_n - \frac{1}{2} \square \square f(x) \square \square \square [0 \square 1] \square \square \square \square \square 0 \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \square a = - \frac{1}{2} \square \square f(x) \square \square \square 0 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) = (1 - ax) \ln(1 + x) - x \square \square x = \frac{1}{n} \in (0, 1] \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square n \square \square (1 + \frac{1}{2n}) \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - \frac{1}{n} > 0 \square \square \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) > \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{2}} \square$$

$$\square \square \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n + \frac{1}{2}} > 1 \square$$

$$\square \square (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n + \frac{1}{2}} > e \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square n = 2020 \square \square (\frac{2021}{2020})^{2020 \frac{1}{2}} > e \square$$

$$8 \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = \ln(1 + x) - \frac{ax}{x+1} (a > 0) \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square x = 1 \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square f(x) \dots 0 \square [0 \square + \infty) \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \square \square (\frac{2017}{2016})^{2017} > e \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square f(x) = \ln(1 + x) - \frac{ax}{x+1} (a > 0) \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x+1-a}{(x+1)^2} \square$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad a = 2$$

$$f(x) \dots 0 \quad [0, +\infty) \quad \therefore f(x)_{\lim} = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\lim} = f(0) = 0 \quad 0 < a < 1$$

$$a > 1 \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad x > a - 1$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad 0, x < a - 1$$

$$f(x) \quad [0, a - 1) \quad (a - 1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\lim} = f(a - 1) = 0 \quad f(0) = 0 > (a - 1)$$

$$a \quad (0, 1]$$

$$2017 \times \ln \frac{2017}{2016} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{2017}{2016} > \frac{1}{2017}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{2017}{2016} - \frac{1}{2017} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2016}\right) - \frac{1}{1 + 2016} > 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad f(x) = \ln(1 + x) - \frac{x}{x + 1} \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 2016} > 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2016}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{1 + 2016} - \frac{1}{1 + 2016} > f(0) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{2017}{2016}\right)^{2017} > e$$

$$9 \quad f(x) = e^{g(x)} \quad g(x) = \frac{kx - 1}{x + 1} \quad (e$$

1 $\mathcal{G}(x)$ $(1, +\infty)$ k

2 $x > 0$ $f(x) < x + 1$ k

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = \frac{kx - 1}{x + 1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{G}'(x) = \frac{k(x + 1) - kx + 1}{(x + 1)^2} = \frac{k + 1}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$\mathcal{G}(x)$ $(1, +\infty)$

$\mathcal{G}'(x) > 0$ $k > -1$ k $(-1, +\infty)$

$$f'(1) < 2 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{k-2}{2}} < 2 \Rightarrow k < 2 \ln 2 + 1 < 3 \quad k = 2$$

$$e^{\frac{2x-1}{x+1}} < x + 1 \quad x > 0 \quad e^{\frac{2x-1}{x+1}} < x + 1$$

$$2 - \frac{3}{x+1} < (\ln x + 1) \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1) + \frac{3}{x+1} > 2$$

$$h(x) = \ln(x+1) + \frac{3}{x+1} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x-2}{(x+1)^2}$$

$x \in (0, 2)$ $h(x) < 0$ $x \in (2, +\infty)$ $h(x) > 0$

$$x > 0 \quad h(x) \cdot h'(x) = \ln 3 + 1 > 2$$

$$e^{\frac{2x-1}{x+1}} < x + 1 \quad x > 0$$

k 2

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x \quad \mathcal{G}(x) = \ln^2(1+x) - \frac{x^2}{1+x}$$

$f(x)$

$\mathcal{G}(x), 0$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^a} e \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad e \quad a$$

□□□□□□□1□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $(-1, +\infty)$ □

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 = \frac{-x}{1+x} \quad \square \cdots \square 1 \square \square$$

□ $-1 < x < 0$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $x > 0$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □

□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $(-1, 0)$ □□□□□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□ □2 □□

□2□□□□□□ $g(x)$ □□□□□ $(-1, +\infty)$ □

$$g(x) = \frac{2h(1+x)}{1+x} - \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2(1+x)h(1+x) - x^2 - 2x}{(1+x)^2} \quad \square \cdots \square 3 \square \square$$

□ $h(x) = 2(1+x)h(1+x) - x^2 - 2x$ □□ $h(x) = 2h(1+x) - 2x$ □

□□1□□□ $f(x)$ □ $(-1, 0)$ □□□□□□□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=0$ □□□□□□□□ $f(0) = 0$ □□□ $h(x) < 0 (x \neq 0)$ □ □□□ □4 □□

□□ $h(x)$ □ $(-1, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□ $h(0) = 0$ □

□□□ $-1 < x < 0$ □□ $h(x) > h(0) = 0$ □□ $x > 0$ □□ $h(x) < h(0) = 0$ □□ □5 □□

□□□□ $-1 < x < 0$ □□ $g'(x) > 0$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(-1, 0)$ □□□□□□□

□ $x > 0$ □□ $g'(x) < 0$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□ □□□□ □6 □□

□□ $g(x)$ □ $x=0$ □□□□□□□□ $g(0) = 0$ □□□ $g(x) \geq 0$ □□ □7 □□

□3□□□□ $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+a} \geq e^{(n+a)h(1+\frac{1}{n})} \geq 1$ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □8 □□

□ $1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1$ □□ $a \geq \frac{1}{h(1+\frac{1}{n})} - n$ □ □□□□ □□ □9 □□

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x}, x \in (0, 1]$$

$$G(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2}{x^2(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)}$$

$$\ln^2(1+x) - \frac{x^2}{1+x} \underset{0}{\underset{0}{>}} (1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2 \underset{0}{>}$$

$$G(x) < 0 \quad x \in (0, 1] \quad G(x) \underset{(0, 1]}{<}$$

$$G(x) \underset{(0, 1]}{<} \quad G(1) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1 \quad \dots$$

$$a \underset{\frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1}{>} \quad \dots$$

$$f(x) = ax + \ln x + 1$$

$$f(x) \underset{\text{monotonically increasing}}{>}$$

$$f(x) \underset{\text{monotonically increasing}}{>}$$

$$x > 0 \quad f(x), xe^{2x} \underset{\text{monotonically increasing}}{>} a$$

$$f(x) \underset{(0, +\infty)}{>} \quad f(x) = a + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \underset{(0, +\infty)}{>}$$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < -\frac{1}{a} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x) \underset{(0, -\frac{1}{a})}{>} \quad (-\frac{1}{a}, +\infty) \underset{\text{monotonically increasing}}{>}$$

$$f(x) = ax + \ln x + 1$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad a = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

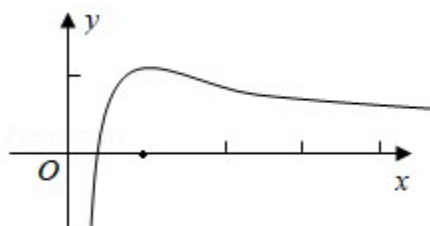
$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$x > 1 \implies g'(x) < 0 \implies g(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \implies g'(x) > 0 \implies g(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$x = 1 \implies g(x) = 1 \text{ is the maximum value}$$



$$-a, 0 \implies -a = 1 \implies a = 0 \implies -a = -1 \implies y = -a \implies y = g(x) \text{ is the horizontal asymptote}$$

$$0 < -a < 1 \implies -1 < a < 0 \implies y = -a \implies y = g(x) \text{ is the horizontal asymptote}$$

$$-a > 1 \implies a < -1 \implies y = -a \implies y = g(x) \text{ is the horizontal asymptote}$$

$$a < -1 \implies f(x) \text{ is always greater than } 0$$

$$-1 < a < 0 \implies f(x) \text{ is always greater than } 2$$

$$a = 0 \implies -a = -1 \implies f(x) \text{ is always greater than } 1$$

$$3 \text{ is the minimum value of } f(x) \text{ for } x > 0$$

$$a, e^x - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \text{ is the function}$$

$$h(x) = e^x - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} - 2 = \frac{xe^x - \ln x - 1 - 2x}{x}$$

$$m(x) = xe^x - \ln x - 1 - 2x \text{ for } x > 0$$

$$m(x) = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{x} - 2 = (1+2x)(e^{2x} - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$e^{2x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad a \quad x > a \quad m(x) \quad 0 < x < a \quad m(x)$$

$$x = a \quad m \quad m_a$$

$$m_a = ae^{2a} - \ln a - 1 - 2a = 1 - \ln e^{2a} - 1 - 2a = 0$$

$$h(x) \dots 0 \quad e^{2x} - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \dots 2$$

$$a, 2 \quad a \quad (-\infty, 2]$$

$$x > 0 \quad f(x), xe^{2x}$$

$$a, e^{2x} - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}$$

$$e^x \dots x + 1 \quad (x = 0)$$

$$x > 0 \quad xe^{2x} = e^{2x} e^{2x} = e^{4x} \dots \ln x + 2x + 1$$

$$e^{2x} \dots \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} + 2$$

$$e^{2x} - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \dots 2 \quad \ln x + 2x = 0$$

$$a, 2$$

$$12 \quad f(x) = \ln(x+1) - ax$$

$$1 \quad f(x), 0 \quad x \in [0, +\infty) \quad a$$

$$2 \quad x > 0 \quad (e^x - 1) \ln(x+1) > x^2$$

$$1 \quad f(x) = \ln(x+1) - ax$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - a \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad 0, x < \frac{1}{a} - 1$$

$$f(x) \quad [0, \frac{1}{a} - 1)$$

$$x_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{a} - 1) \quad f(x_0) > f(0) = 0$$

$$a, 1 \quad 0 < \frac{1}{x+1} < 1$$

$$f(x), 0 \quad f(x) \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$a \quad [1, +\infty)$$

$$2 \quad x > 0 \quad e^x - 1 > 0 \quad (e^x - 1) \ln(x+1) > x^2$$

$$\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} > \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \quad \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} > \frac{\ln(e^x - 1) + 1}{e^x - 1} (*)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \quad (x > 0) \quad g(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{x+1} - \ln(x+1)}{x^2}$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} - h(x+1) \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{x+1} = -\frac{x}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad (*) \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x < e^x - 1 \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \varphi(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \quad \varphi(x) > \varphi(0) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x < e^x - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$13 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = a^x + b^x \quad (a > 0 \quad \square \quad b > 0 \quad \square \quad a \neq 1 \quad \square \quad b \neq 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a=2, b=\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a=\frac{1}{3}, b=3 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) - 2 \quad \square \square \square \quad b > 3 \quad \square \square \square \quad x_0 \in (-1, 0) \quad \square \square \quad g(x_0) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad g(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad b \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a=2, b=\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = 2^x + 2^{-x} = 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = 2 \quad \square \square \quad 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = 2 \quad \square \quad \therefore (2^x)^2 - 2 \times 2^x + 1 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad (2^x - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \square \quad \therefore 2^x = 1 \quad \square$$

$$x=0$$

$$b=3 \quad g(x) = 3^x + \frac{1}{3^x} - 2 \cdot 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3^x} = 3^x \quad x=0$$

$$\therefore x=0 \quad g(x)$$

$$b>3 \quad g(x) = f(x) - 2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + b^x - 2$$

$$x=0 \quad g(x)$$

$$b>3 \quad x_0 \in (-1, 0) \quad g(x_0) < 0 \quad g(-2) > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ in } (-2, x_0)$$

$$g(x) \text{ in } 2$$

$$b=3$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{a}{x} - \ln x$$

$$a \in (0, 1] \quad x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) \quad f(x) \geq 2a - \frac{x}{a}$$

$$f(x) \text{ in } x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} - e^2(x_1 + x_2) + 2e > 0$$

$$f(x) \geq 2a - \frac{x}{a} \quad \frac{a}{x} - \ln x - 2a + \frac{x}{a} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{a^2} - \frac{\ln x}{a} + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{a} \in [1, +\infty) \quad x(\mu^2 - (\ln x)^2) \mu + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \geq 0 \quad y(\mu) = x(\mu^2 - (\ln x)^2) \mu + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \text{ in } (1, 1) \quad \mu = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2x} = \mu(x)$$

$$\mu'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x - (\ln x)^2}{2x^2} = \frac{(2 - \ln x) \cdot \ln x}{2x^2}$$

$$\therefore x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, 1\right) \quad \mu'(x) < 0 \quad x \in (1, e^2) \quad \mu'(x) > 0 \quad x \in (e^2, +\infty) \quad \mu'(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore \mu(x) \in (1, e^2) \implies (e^2, +\infty) \implies \mu(e^2) = \frac{2}{e^2} < 1$$

$$\therefore \mu(x) \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$y = x - (\ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \cdot 0 \implies (\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 \dots (\ln x)^2$$

$$F(x) = \ln x - \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \implies F'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x} - x - 1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{2x\sqrt{x}} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore F(x) \in (0, +\infty) \implies F(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x \in [1, +\infty) \implies F(x) \leq 0 \implies 0 < x < 1 \implies F(x) > 0$$

$$x \in [1, +\infty) \implies \ln x, \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \implies 0 < x < 1 \implies \ln x > \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \implies (\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 \dots (\ln x)^2$$

$$\therefore a \in (0, 1] \implies x \in [\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \implies f(x) \leq 2a - \frac{x}{a}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{a}{x^2} - \frac{2\ln x}{x} = -\frac{2x\ln x + a}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) \implies x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \implies \begin{cases} 2x_1\ln x_1 + a = 0 \\ 2x_2\ln x_2 + a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 2x\ln x \implies g'(x) = 2\ln x + 2$$

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \implies g'(x) < 0 \implies x \in (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \implies g'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \implies (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$$

$$g(x)_{\min} = g(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{2}{e}, g(0) = g(1) = 0$$

$$a \in (-\frac{2}{e}, 0) \implies a \in (0, \frac{2}{e})$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 \ln x_1 + a = 0 \\ 2x_2 \ln x_2 + a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \ln x_1 = -\frac{a}{x_1} \\ 2 \ln x_2 = -\frac{a}{x_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore 2(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2) = -a \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2x_1 x_2 \ln(x_1 x_2)}{-a}$$

$$2(\ln x_2 - \ln x_1) = a \left(\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} \right) = \frac{a(x_2 - x_1)}{x_1 x_2} \quad \frac{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{a}{2x_1 x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \frac{a}{x_1} - \ln^2 x_1 - \frac{a}{x_2} + \ln^2 x_2 = \ln^2 x_2 - \ln^2 x_1 + 2 \ln x_2 - 2 \ln x_1 = (\ln x_2 - \ln x_1)(\ln x_1 x_2 + 2)$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad 0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{e} < x_2 < 1 \quad x_1 x_2 < \frac{1}{e} \quad x_1 < \frac{1}{x_2 e} < \frac{1}{e} \quad g(x_1) > g\left(\frac{1}{x_2 e}\right)$$

$$g(x_1) = g(x_2) \quad \therefore g(x_2) > g\left(\frac{1}{x_2 e}\right)$$

$$G(x) = g(x) - g\left(\frac{1}{xe^2}\right) = x \ln x + \frac{1}{e^2 x} \ln(e^2 x), \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right)$$

$$G(x) = (\ln x + 1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 e^2}\right) > 0 \quad G(x) > G\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x_2) > g\left(\frac{1}{x_2 e}\right) \quad x_1 x_2 < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$t = x_1 x_2 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} - e^t (x_1 + x_2) + 2e$$

$$= -a \cdot \frac{\ln(x_1 x_2) + 2}{2x_1 x_2} + e^t \cdot \frac{2x_1 x_2 \ln(x_1 x_2)}{a} + 2e$$

$$> -\frac{2}{e} \cdot \frac{\ln(x_1 x_2) + 2}{2x_1 x_2} + e^t \cdot \frac{2x_1 x_2 (\ln x_1 x_2)}{\frac{2}{e}} + 2e$$

$$= -\frac{\ln t + 2}{et} + e^t \ln t + 2e$$

$$\square \quad h(t) = -\frac{\ln t + 2}{e^t} + e^t \ln t + 2e \quad h(t) = (1 + \ln t)\left(\frac{1}{e^t} + e^t\right) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(t) \dots h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 \quad \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} = e^x(x_1 + x_2) + 2e > 0 \quad \square$$

$$15 \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = x \ln x - (1-x) \ln(1-x) \quad 0 < x, \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x^{1-x} + (1-x)^x, \sqrt{2} \quad (0,1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln x + \ln(1-x) + 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x = \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{e}} \quad \square \square \square \quad x_0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad (0, x_0) \square \square \square \square \quad (x_0, \frac{1}{2}] \square \square \square$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \square \quad f(x), \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x \ln x - (1-x) \ln(1-x), 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}] \square \square \square \square \square \square 0 \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \quad \square \quad g(x) = x^{1-x} + (1-x)^x \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) = g(1-x) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x^{1-x} + (1-x)^x, \sqrt{2} \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}] \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = x^{1-x}(-\ln x + \frac{1-x}{x}) + (1-x)^x[\ln(1-x) - \frac{x}{1-x}] \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) \dots 0 \quad \square \textcircled{1} \square \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}] \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad -x \ln x + 1 - x > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \frac{(1-x)^{1-x}}{x^x} \dots \frac{(1-x) \ln(1-x) + x}{-x \ln x + 1 - x} \quad \textcircled{2} \square$$

$$\text{③} \quad 0 < x, \frac{1}{2} \leq (1-x)^{1-x} \cdot x^x \leq \frac{(1-x)^{1-x}}{x^x} \cdot 1$$

$$\text{②} \quad \frac{-(1-x)h(1-x)+x}{-xhx+1-x} \cdot 1 \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\text{④} \quad \varphi(x) = xhx - (1-x)h(1-x) + 2x - 1, \quad 0$$

$$\text{①} \quad xhx - (1-x)h(1-x), \quad 0 \leq 2x - 1, \quad 0$$

$$\text{④}$$

$$\text{③④②}$$

$$\text{①}$$

$$16 \quad f(x) = \sin x - h(1+x) \quad f'(x) \quad f(x)$$

$$1 \quad f(x) \quad (-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad 2$$

$$1 \quad f(x) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x} \quad f'(x) = -\sin x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$g(x) = -\sin x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad g'(x) = -\cos x - \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} < 0 \quad (-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore f'(x) \quad (-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 + \frac{1}{(1+\frac{\pi}{2})^2} < -1 + 1 = 0 \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) \quad (-1, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad x_0 \quad f(x) \quad (-1, x_0)$$

$$(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad f(x) \quad (-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

2. $x \in (-1, 0)$ $f(x) < f(0) = 0$ $f(x)$

$x \in (0, x_0)$ $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ $f(x)$

$f(x)$ $(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $f(x_0) > 0$ $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{1+\frac{\pi}{2}} < 0$

$f(x)$ $(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ x

$x \in (x_0, x_1)$ $f(x) > f(x_1) = 0$ $f(x)$

$x \in (x_1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $f(x) < f(x_1) = 0$ $f(x)$

$x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ $\cos x < 0$ $-\frac{1}{1+x} < 0$ $f(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x} < 0$ $f(x)$

$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 - \ln(1+\frac{\pi}{2}) > 1 - \ln(1+\frac{3.2}{2}) = 1 - \ln 2.6 > 1 - \ln e = 0$

$f(\pi) = -\ln(1+\pi) < -\ln 2 < 0$

Summary

x	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, x_0)$	x_0	$(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$	π
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-	-	-	-
$f(x)$	□□□□	0	□□□□	□□ 0	□□□□	□□ 0	□□□□	□□ 0

$f(x)$ $(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 0

$f(x)$ $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ x

$x \in [\pi, +\infty)$ $\sin x, 1 < \ln(1+x)$ $f(x) = \sin x - \ln(1+x) < 0$

$f(x)$ $[\pi, +\infty)$

$f(x)$ 2

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